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A Funeral Oration
In Honour of the Memory of GEORGE WASHINGTON,

Late GENERAL of the ARMIES of the UNITED STATES:

Prepared and Delivered at the requeſt of CONGRESS, at the *German Lutheran Church*, on Thurſday the 26th of December,

By MAJOR GENERAL *HENRY LEE*,

One of the *Repreſentatives* from the State of Virginia.

IN obedience to your* will, I riſe your humble organ, with the hope of executing a part of the ſyſtem of public mourning which you have been pleaſed to adopt, commemorative of the death of the moſt beloved perſonage this country has ever produced; and which, while it tranſmits to poſterity your ſenſe of the awful event, faintly repreſents your knowledge of the conſummate excellence you ſo cordially honour.

Deſperate indeed, is any attempt on earth to meet correſpondently this diſpenſation of heaven; for while with pious reſignation we ſubmit to the will of an all-gracious providence, we can never ceaſe lamenting in our finite view of omnipotent wiſdom, the heart-rending privation for which our nation weeps. When the civilized world ſhakes to its centre—when every moment gives birth to ſtrange and momentous changes—when our peaceful quarter of the globe, exempt as it happily has been from any ſhare in the ſlaughter of the human race, may yet be compelled to abandon her pacific policy, and to riſk the doleful caſualties of war: What limit is there to the extent of our loſs? None within the reach of my words to expreſs; none which your feelings will not diſavow.

The founder of our Federate Republic—our bulwark in war—our guide in peace is no more. Oh that this was but queſtionable! hope, the comforter of the wretched would pour into our agonized hearts its balmy due. But alas! there is no hope for us: our Waſhington is removed forever. Poſſeſſing the ſtouteſt frame, and purеſt mind, he had paſſed nearly to his ſixty-eighth year in the enjoyment of high health, when ha. bituated by his care of us to neglect himſelf, a ſlight cold, diſregarded, became inconvenient on Friday, oppreſſive on Saturday, and defying every medical interpoſition, before the morning of Sunday, put an end to the laſt of men. An end did I ſay—his fame ſurviveſ bounded only by the limits of the earth, and by the extent of the human mind. He ſurvives in our hearts, in the growing knowledge of our children, in the affections of the good throughout the world; and when our monuments ſhall be done away—when nations now exiſting ſhall be no more—when even our young and far ſpreading empire ſhall have periſhed, full will our Waſhington's glory unfaded ſhine and die not, until love of virtue ceaſe on earth, or earth itſelf ſink into chaos.

How, my fellow citizens, ſhall I ſingle to your grateful hearts his pre-eminent worth! Where ſhall I begin in opening to your view a character throughout ſublime. Shall I ſpeak of his warlike atchievements, all ſpringing from obedience to his country's will—all directed to his country's good?

Will you go with me to the bank of the Monongahela, to ſee your youthful Waſhington, ſupporting in the diſmal hour of Indian victory, the ill fated Braddock, and ſaving, by his judgment and by his valour, the remains of a defeated army, preſſed by the conquering ſavage foe? Or when oppreſſed America, nobly reſolving to riſk her all in defence of her violated rights, he was elevated by the unanimous voice of Congreſs to the command of her armies: Will you follow him to the high grounds of Boſton, where to an undiſciplined, courageous and virtuous yeomanry, his preſence gave the ſtability of ſyſtem, and inſpired the invincibility of love of country: Or ſhall I carry you to the painful ſcene of Long-Iſland, York Iſland, and New Jerſey, when combating ſuperior and gallant armies, aided by powerful fleets, and led by chiefs high in the roll of fame, he ſtood the bulwark of our ſafety—undiſmayed by diſaſter, unchanged by change of fortune. Or will you view him in the precarious fields of Treſton, where deep gloom unnerving every arm, reigned triumphant through our thinned worn-down, unaided ranks: himſelf unmoved. Dreadful was the night, it was about this time of winter—the ſtorm raged—the Delaware roſſing furiouſly with floating ice forbade the approach of man. Waſhington ſelf-collected, viewed the tremendous ſcene—his country called—unappalled by ſurrounding dangers, he paſſed to the hoſtile ſhore—he fought—he conquered. The morning ſun cheered the American world. Our country roſe on the event, and her dauntleſs chief purſuing his blow, completed in the lawns of Princeton, what his vaſt ſoul conceived on the ſhores of Delaware.

Thence to the ſtrong grounds of Morriſtown, he led his ſmall but gallant band, and through an eventful winter by the high efforts of his genius, whoſe matchleſs force was meaſurable only by the growth of difficulties, he held in check formidable hoſtile legions, conducted by a chief experienced in part of war, and famed for his victories. On the ever memorable heights of Abraham, where fell Wolfe, Montcalm, and ſince, our much lamented Montgomery, all covered with glory. In this fortunate interval, produced by [illegible] ſaved by his reſiſtleſs example, rallied around our country's ſtandard, and continued to follow her beloved chief, through the various and trying ſcenes to which the deſtinies of our union led.

Who is there that has forgotten the vales of Brandywine—the fields of Germantown, or the plains of Monmouth—every where preſent, wants of every kind obſtructing, numerous and valiant armies encountering, himſelf a hoſt, he aſſuaged our ſufferings, limited our privations, and upheld our tottering Republic. Shall I diſplay to you the ſpread of the fire of his ſoul, by rehearſing the praiſes of the hero of Saratoga, and his much loved compeer of the Carolina's? No; our Waſhington wears not borrowed glory——To Gates, to Green, he gave without reſerve, the applauſe due to their eminent merit, and long may the chief of Saratoga and of Eutaws receive the grateful reſpects of a grateful people.

Moving in his own orbit, he imparted heat and light to his moſt diſtant ſatellites; and combining the phyſical and moral force of all within his ſphere, with irreſiſtable weight he took his courſe, commiſerating folly, diſdaining vice, diſmaying treaſon and invigorating deſpondency, until the auſpicious hour arrived, when united with the intrepid forces of a potent and magnanimous ally, he brought to ſubmiſſion the ſince conqueror of India—thus finiſhing his long career of military glory with a luſtre correſponding to his great name, and in this his laſt act of war, affixing the ſeal of fate to our Nation's birth.

To the horrid din of battle ſweet peace ſucceeded, and our virtuous chief, mindful only of the common good, in a moment tempting perſonal aggrandizement, huſhed the diſcontents of growing ſedition, and ſurrendering his power in to the hands from which he had received it, converted his ſword into a plough-ſhear, teaching an admiring world that to be truly great, you muſt be truly good.

Was I to ſtop here, the picture would be incomplete, and the taſk impoſed unfiniſhed—Great as was our Waſhington in war, and much as did that greatneſs contribute to produce the American Republic, it is not in war alone his pre eminence ſtands conſpicuous—his various talents combining all the capacities of a ſtateſman with thoſe of the ſoldier, fitted him alike to guide the councils and the armies of our nation. Scarcely had he reſted from his martial toils, while his invaluable parental advice was ſtill ſounding in our ears, when he who had been our ſhield and our ſword, was called forth to act a leſs ſplendid but a more important part.

Poſſeſſing a clear and a penetrating mind, a ſtrong and a ſound judgment, calmneſs and temper for deliberation, with invincible firmneſs & perſeverance in reſolutions maturely formed, drawing information from all, acting from himſelf with incorruptible integrity and unvarying patriotiſm—his own ſuperiority and the public confidence alike, marked him as the man deſigned by heaven to lead in the great political as well as military events which have diſtinguiſhed the æra of his life.

The finger of an over ruling Providence, pointing at Waſhington, was neither miſtaken nor unobſerved, when to realize the vaſt hopes to which our Revolution had given birth, a change of political ſyſtem became indiſpenſible.

How novel, how grand the ſpectacle, independent ſtates ſtretched over an immenſe territory, and known only by common difficulty, clinging to their union as the rock of their ſafety, deciding by frank compariſon of their relative condition, to rear on that rock under the guidance of reaſon, a common government through whoſe commanding protection, liberty and order, with their long train of bleſſings ſhould be ſafe to themſelves and the ſure inheritance of their poſterity.

This arduous taſk devolved on citizens ſelected by the people, from knowledge of their wiſdom and confidence in their virtue. In this auguſt aſſembly of ſages and of patriots, Waſhington of courſe was found—and as if acknowledged to be moſt wiſe, where all were wiſe, with one voice he was declared their chief. How well he merited this diſtinction, how faithful were the labours of himſelf and his compatriots, the work of their hands and our union, ſtrength and proſperity, the fruits of that work, beſt atteſt.

But to have eſſentially aided in preſenting to his country this conſummation of her hope, neither ſatisfied the claims of his fellow citizens on his talents, nor thoſe duties which the poſſeſſion of thoſe talents impoſed. Heaven had not infuſed into his mind ſuch an uncommon ſhare of its ætherial ſpirit to remain unemployed, nor beſtowed on him his genius unaccompanied with the correſponding duty of devoting it to the common good. To have framed a conſtitution, was ſhewing only, without realizing the general happineſs. This great work remained to be done, and America, ſtedfaſt in her preference, with one voice ſummoned her beloved Waſhington, unpractiſed as he was in civil adminiſtration, to execute this laſt act in the completion of the national felicity. Obedient to her call, he aſſumed the high office with that ſelf-diſtruſt peculiar to his innate modeſty, the conſtant attendant of pre-eminent virtue. What was the burſt of joy through our anxious land on this exhilirating event is known to us all. The aged, the young, the brave, the fair, rivalled each other in demonſtrations of their gratitude, and this high wrought delightful ſcene was heightened in its effect, by the ſingular conteſt between the zeal of the beſtowers and the avoidance of the receiver of the honours beſtowed. Commencing his adminiſtration, what heart is not charmed with the recollection, what heart is not charmed with the recollection of the pure and wiſe principles announced by himſelf, as the baſis of his political life—and by himſelf, as the baſis of his political life—He beſt underſtood the indiſſoluble union between virtue and happineſs, between duty and advantage, between the genuine maxims of an honeſt and magnanimous policy, and the ſolid rewards of public proſperity and individual felicity—watching with an equal and comprehenſive eye over this great aſſemblage of communities and interеſts, he laid the foundations of our national policy in the unerring immutable principles of morality, baſed on religion, exemplifying the preeminence of free government, by all the attributes which win the affections of its citizens, or command the reſpect of the world.

"O fortunatos nimium, ſua ſi bona norint!"

Leading through the complicated difficulties produced by previous obligations and conflicting intereſts, ſeconded by ſucceeding Houſes of Congreſs, enlightened and patriotic, he ſurmounted all original obſtructions, and brightened the path of our national felicity.

The preſidential term expiring, his ſolicitude to exchange exaltation for humility returned with a force encreaſed with an encreaſe of age, and he had prepared his farewell addreſs to his countrymen, proclaiming his intention, when the united interpoſition of all around him, enforced by the eventful proſpects of the epoch, produced a further ſacrifice of inclination to duty. The election of Preſident followed, and Waſhington by the unanimous vote of the nation, was called to reſume the chief magiſtracy—what a wonderful fixture of confidence! Which attracts moſt our admiration, a people ſo correct or a citizen combining an aſſemblage of talents forbidding rivalry, and ſtifling even envy itſelf? Such a nation ought to be happy, ſuch a chief muſt be forever revered.

War, long menaced by the Indian tribes, now broke out; and the terrible conflict deluging Europe with blood, began to ſhed its baleful influence over our happy land. To the firſt, outſtretching his invincible arm, under the orders of the gallant Wayne, the American eagle ſoared triumphant through diſtant foreſts. Peace followed victory, and the melioration of the condition of the enemy followed peace. God-like virtue which uplifts even the ſubdued Savage!

To the ſecond he oppoſed himſelf. New and delicate was the conjuncture and great was the ſtake. Soon did his penetrating mind diſcern & ſeize the only courſe, continuing to us all the felicity enjoyed. He iſſued his proclamation of neutrality. This index to his whole ſubſequent conduct was ſanctioned by the approbation of both Houſes of Congreſs, and by the approving voice of the people.

That ſublime policy be inviolably adhered, unmoved by foreign intruſion, unſhaken by domeſtic turbulence.

"Juſtum et tenacem propoſiti virum
"Non civium ardor prava jubentium,
"Non vultus inſtantis tyranni
"Mente quatit ſolida."

Maintaining his pacific ſyſtem at the expence of no duty, America, faithful to herſelf, and unſtained in her honour, continued to enjoy the delights of peace, while afflicted Europe mourns in every quarter, under the accumulated miſeries of an unexampled war: miſeries in which our happy country muſt have ſhared, had not our pre eminent Waſhington been as firm in council as he was brave in the field.

Purſuing ſtedfaſtly his courſe, he held ſafe the public happineſs, preventing foreign war, and quelling internal diſcord, till the revolving period of a third election approached, when he executed his interrupted but unextinguiſhable deſire of returning to the humble walks of private life.

The promulgation of his fixed Reſolution ſtopped the anxious wiſhes of an affectionate people, from acding a third unanimous teſtimonial of their unabated confidence in the man ſo long enthroned in their hearts. When, before, was affection like this exhibited on earth? Turn over the records of ancient Greece—review the annals of mighty Rome, examine the volumes of modern Europe—you ſearch in vain. America and her Waſhington only afford the dignified exemplification.

The illuſtrious perſonage called by the national voice in ſucceſſion to the arduous office of guiding a free people, had new difficulties to encounter; the amicable effort of ſettling our difficulties with France, begun by Waſhington, and purſued by his ſucceſſor in virtue as in ſtation, proving abortive. America took meaſures of ſelf defence. No ſooner was the public mind rouſed by proſpect of danger, than every eye was turned to the friend of all, though ſecluded from public view, and grey in public ſervice; the virtuous veteran following his plough † received the unexpected ſummons with mingled emotions of indignation, at the unmerited ill-treatment of his country, and of a determination once more to riſk her all in his defence.

The annunciation of theſe feelings, in his affectionate letter to the preſident, accepting the command of the army, concludes his official conduct.

Firſt in war—firſt in peace—and firſt in the hearts of his countrymen, he was ſecond to none in the humble and endearing ſcenes of private life; pious, juſt, humane, temperate and ſincere, uniform, dignified and commanding, his example was as edifying to all around him, as were the effects of that example laſting.

To his equals he was condeſcending, to his inferiors kind, and to the dear object of his affections exemplarily tender; correct throughout,

* The Hon. Houſe of Congreſs.

† *General Waſhington, though opulent, gave much of his time and attention to practical Agriculture.*

vice ſhuddered in his preſence, and virtue felt his ſoſtering hand; the purity of his character gave effulgence to his public

His laſt ſcene comported with the nor of his life. Although in extreme a ſigh, not a groan eſcaped him; and diſturbed ſerenity he cloſed his well-ſp Such was the man America has loſt—the man for whom America mourns.

Methinks I ſee his auguſt image, and ing from his venerable lips theſe de words:

"Ceaſe, ſons of America, lamenti paration—go on, and confirm by you the fruits of your joint councils, joint common dangers: Reverence religi knowledge throughout your land, pat arts and ſciences—Let liberty and ord ſeparable companions. Controul pa the bane of free governments—obſerve to, and cultivate peace with all nation every avenue to foreign influence, co ther than extend national connexion yourſelves only; be Americans in word and deed. Thus will you give in to that union which was the conſtant my terreſtrial labours, thus will you pr diſturbed to the lateſt poſterity, the fe people to me moſt dear, and thus wi ply (if my happineſs is now ought t only vacancy in the round of pure bliſ ven beſtows."

Congreſs of the U. S

Houſe of Repreſentati

FRIDAY January, 3.

Benjamin Hugher. Eſq. from South appeared this day, was qualified, and ſeat.

The Houſe reſumed the unfiniſhed yeſterday, on the reſolution for referri parts of the petition of Abſolem J others, when

Mr. Rutledge ſaid, the queſtion which he put to the Chair yeſterday, h had been miſunderſtood—He did not whether it was in the power of a m withdraw his motion and ſubſtitute an whether it was in order to move for th of certain parts of a petition—Mr. R ceeded to ſtate his reaſons for ſuppoſ not—and produced the caſe of a petiti ed at the laſt ſeſſion, which embraced of objects, no leſs than the repeal of a which had been paſſed purſuant to a defence taken by this country in conſ the conduct of France—which petition it was then endeavoured to divide, fo the parts praying for a repeal of the ſedition laws, referred to the Comm pointed to conſider and report on that but it was rejected by the Houſe. H his entire acquieſcence in the deciſi Chair—and whatever it might be, he fire to appeal from it.

Mr. Speaker ſaid it was true the ſtated to him yeſterday, was underſ was, however, now of opinion, that th of the hon. gentleman from Pennſylva Waln) was in order; and quoted the p the Houſe in referring certain parts of dent's ſpeech, to different committees; ceived that petitions might be divided i way. He wiſhed the ſenſe of the Hou taken—but Mr. Rutledge objecting, th was acquieſced in.

Mr. Waln then ſtated the reaſons for perſiſted in not withdrawing the petiti been repeatedly urged him. He conc petition to be clothed in that decent which ought to induce the Houſe to r and was not willing to withdraw it b contained a miſapprehenſion of the po Houſe—and again ſtated that it was not tion, in preſenting it, to excite the di the queſtion in the manner which the taken. He was well convinced that th had not the power of abolithed the complained of, and was therefore forr agitation, which had been occaſioned l men themſelves in objecting to the fun ence which he wiſhed to be made.

Mr. Goode propoſed to amend the by adding the following words, "and of the ſaid petition which invite C legiſlate upon ſubjects from which th government is precluded by the co have a tendency to create diſquiet and and ought therefore to receive the poſi probation of this Houſe."

The motion produced a long debate Mr. Thatcher and Mr. Dana ſpoke and Mr. Rutledge in favor of it—when varied his motion ſo as to ſay that pa petition which prayed for the gradual of their brethren from ſlavery, ought ceive any encouragement or countena this Houſe.

The yeas and nays were demanded a to be taken.

Mr. Thatcher gave his reaſon at l voting againſt this amendment; after queſtion was put and carried—Ayes 84

The queſtion upon the reſolution, ſ ring certain parts of the petition, as was then put and carried.

A motion, that when the Houſe adj to adjourn till Monday, was made a to, 61 members riſing in favour of it.

Mr. Harrison, from the committee appointed to inquire whether any, and what alterations are necessary to be made in the law relative to the judicial establishment of the territory of the U. States N. W. of the river Ohio, reported a bill, entituled "An act to form the superior part of the territory of the United States N. W. of the river Ohio:" which was read a first and second time, and committed to a committee of the whole House for Monday next.

Mr. H. Lee said, the experience of the House on a recent occasion, ought to lead them to the adoption of some measure which would prevent them being again placed in a similar situation. At present, according to the rules of the House, any member might introduce a petition, and have it read by the Clerk, which, while it prayed for the repeal of an act, might contain a proposition of royalty: he therefore laid on the table a resolution, which he wished to be adopted as a standing rule of the House, which went to oblige every member, who has a petition, memorial or other paper, which he wished to present for consideration, to state the contents of such petition, memorial or other paper, before he presented it; after which the speaker shall put the question, whether the same shall be received and read or not.

The petition of John Stotesbury, a petition of Thomas Coleman, and a petition of ——— Potter, were read, and referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Davis presented a petition of Nathaniel Carter, which was read, and referred to the secretary of war.

Mr. Griswold, from the committee of revisal and unfinished business, made a report, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. D. Foster, from the committee of claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Daniel Liben, which was read the first and second time, and on motion of Mr. Thatcher, further consideration thereof was postponed to Monday. Adjourned.

MONDAY, January 6.

Mr. D. Foster, reported a bill from the committee of claims, for the relief of John Vaughan, which was read a first and second time, and referred to a committee of the whole house for tomorrow.

The house took up and agreed to the report of the committee of claims on the petition of Daniel Libbin, to wit, "That the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be granted."

The house also took up the report of the committee of the whole on the bill for preserving peace with the Indian tribes, which was agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The continuance of the bill is limited to the 4th March, 1802, which was stated by Mr. Thatcher to be in consequence of the expiring of another bill or bills at that period, relating to the same subject, so that one general bill might be introduced.

Mr. Thatcher presented a petition from several inhabitants of Berwic in the district of Maine, praying that, for the convenience of commerce, their town might be annexed to the district of Portsmouth.

Referred to the committee of commerce.

The bill to reform the Superior Courts in the territory of the United States, North West of the river Ohio, was called up, when Mr. Davis stated reasons for wishing its postponement for a few days, which he moved. This being agreed to, Mr. Davis moved as follows:

That a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill to establish a Circuit Court in the district of Tennessee and Kentucky, and the territory N. W. of the river Ohio."

Mr. Gallatin then moved the reference of that motion to the committee appointed some time since to report a mode of reform for the Judiciary system of the United States.

Mr. Davis opposed this motion, but it was agreed to.

Mr. Nicholson presented a petition for the establishment of a post-road in Caroline county, Virginia, which was referred to the committee on the subject.

Mr. Bayard from the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill for establishing an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, the reading whereof was suspended. It was referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

The resolution reported by the committee of claims, &c. was taken up and agreed to as follows, to wit:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill to repeal so much of an act passed March 3, 1797, "to provide for suspending or remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned" as limits its continuance to the end of the present session of Congress.

Resolved, That the same committee do prepare and bring the same.

Mr. Harper, from the committe of ways and means, reported the following resolution:

That the committee of ways and means have leave to bring in a bill to consolidate into one act, and amend the several acts for laying duties on stills distilled in the United States, and on stills, for collecting the same.

This object, he said, was attended to at the last session, and a bill was prepared; but owing to the pressure of the business of the session was not passed. A revision of the several laws on this subject certainly appear desirable. The amendments proposed at presents, were of two kinds: for encreasing the number of supervisors, of whom now was only one for each state—and in order to accommodate the business, superintendants were appointed: thus a circuitous and troublesome communication was held up from the collectors to the superintendants, from them to the inspectors, and from thence to the treasury. It was proposed to abolish superintendantships, and increase supervisorships.

Again, the irregular mode of compensation to the officers employed was found a grievance. At present they receive a per centage on their receipts. This, in some, amounted perhaps to too high a salary, while, in others, although the per centage was increased, it was too low. It was thought, all the officers with the same trust, ought to receive about the same salary. Other amendments might probably be suggested when the business came before the house.

Mr. Harper said, he was also instructed to move the following:

Resolved, That it is expedient to amend an act for laying duties on stamped vellum, parchment and paper, and to abolish the offices heretofore established for stamping vellum, parchment and paper, in the several districts of the United States, and to establish at the seat of government one general office for that purpose.

At the time the act was passed, Mr. H. observed, it was thought most convenient for expedition, to distribute those offices into different parts of the United States. This most probably had been accomplished, and it was now thought necessary to bring all the business immediately under the superintendance of the government.

These resolutions were referred to a committee of the whole house, and made the order of the day for Wednesday.

A message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Adams, informing the house, that he had approved the resolution for recommending to the citizens of the U. States, to assemble on the 22d of February next, in honor of the memory of Gen. George Washington.

TUESDAY, January 7.

Mr. Speaker laid before the house a letter from the Hon. James M'Henry, secretary of war, inclosing sundry statements relative to the national army, which was read and ordered to be printed.

The bill intituled "An act for the preservation of the peace with the Indian tribes," was read the third time and passed.

Mr. D. Foster, from the committee of claims to whom were referred the petition of Sarah Houston, reported that the prayer of the petition ought not to be granted; and the report having been read a second time, was, on motion, concurred in by the house.

The bill for the relief of John Vaughan, having been taken up in committee of the whole house, Mr. Morris in the chair, was read and agreed to without amendment, and ordered to receive its third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Nicholas called up for consideration, the resolution which he laid on the table on the 1st instant:—when the same was again read, in the words following, to wit:

Resolved, That so much of the passed the 16th July, 1798, entitled "An act to augment the army of the United States, and for other purposes" as authorizes the President of the United States to raise twelve additional regiments of infantry, and six troops of light dragoons, and to appoint two major generals, an inspector general, three brigadier generals, and an adjutant general; and so much of the act passed the third of March, 1799. entitled "An act for the better organization of the troops of the United States, and for other purposes;" as authorizes the appointment of a commander of the army, and quarter master general—ought to be repealed.

Mr. N. then said it was his intention to treat this subject in a manner that he hoped would not excite the warmth common on similar occasions—and proceeded to give his reasons in a speech of considerable length, why he conceived the resolution ought to be adopted.

He was followed by Mr. Marshall, who spoke near two hours against it; to which Mr. Nicholas replied—when the question being called for,

Mr. Jones said, although he had listened with the greatest attention to the eloquent observations of the gentlemen who had advocated and opposed the resolution, he was not yet fully decided in which way he should give his vote—he wished further time to consider a subject of such great importance, and therefore moved that it be committed to a committee of the whole House for the purpose of being postponed till Monday next.

Messrs. S. Smith, Harper, Hartley, Macon, Gallatin, H. Lee, J. Brown, Claiborne, Jones and Randolph, spoke in favour of the commitment and messrs. Otis, Bayard, Rutledge and Dana against it—when the question for commitment was put and carried—ayes 50—noes 40.

To-day, to-morrow, Thursday, and Monday were mentioned as the days for which it should be the order.

The question on Monday was put and negatived—ayes 41—noes 55.

The question on Thursday was also put and negatived—ayes 42—noes 54.

The question on to-morrow was then put and carried—74 members rising in favour of it.

In the course of the debate on committing the resolution, Mr. Dana in replying to some observations which fell from Mr. Jones, was called to order by Mr. Christie—when the Speaker declaring him to be in order, mr. Randolph appealed to the House—upon a division there were in favour of the decision of the Speaker—ayes 84—noes 2. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, January 8.

An engrossed bill for the relief of John Vaughan was read and passed.

Mr. Kitchel presented several memorials and remonstrances from the inhabitants of Morris county, New Jersey; after stating the unconstitutionality, in their opinion, of the Alien and Sedition Laws, and the impropriety of the Army Bills of July 1798 and March 1799, they prayed the repeal of those several acts.

On motion of mr. Kitchell, those parts of the petition relating to the Alien and Sedition Bills were referred to the committee of the whole House on the state of the Union, and that part relating to the Army Bills, to the committee of the whole to whom was referred the motion of mr. Nicholas.

Mr. D. Foster made report on the petition of Seth Noble, a refugee from Nova Scotia. That claims were referred to a board of Commissioners who were instructed to examine and report thereupon, and therefore no further proceedings could be had thereon, while it remained with those commissioners

The House agreed to the report.

Mr. Waln presented the petition of William Nichols, who represented his having paid monies to the amount of upwards of 2400 dollars to Jurors and Witnesses who attended at Philadelphia on account of the Western Insurrection, over what was allowed, but which he was instructed to pay. On exhibiting his accounts to the comptroller of the revenue, he was refused the payment of that balance.

It was referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Griswold reported a bill to repeal so much of an act for mitigating the penalties, disablities, &c. therein mentioned as limited its continuation.

It was ordered to a committee of the whole tomorrow.

Mr. Harper called up for a decision, sundry resolutions which were before the House just before the rising of the last Congress, on the petition of Stepen Sayere for services rendered to the United States during the war, as Secretary to the Embassy to Berlin. He moved that the petition with the papers accompanying it, be referred to a committee of the whole House.

Some discussion passed on the course these papers had taken, and the different reports made on them at various periods. Mr. Griswold opposed the reference, and considered the committee of claims the most proper. The motion was then changed so as only to refer the petition to the whole House, upon a presumption that the claim was well understood. This was negatived 44 to 41.—On which a motion of Mr. Harper was adopted to refer it to a committee of claims.

A message from the President of the United States by Mr. Shaw his Secretary was sent to the House inclosing a report and documents from the Director of the mint.

A message was also received containing a letter from the President, with Mrs. Washington's Answer to the request of Congress.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

IN compliance with the request in one of the resolutions of Congress of the 21st of December last, I transmitted a copy of those resolutions by my Secretary Mr. Shaw, to Mrs. Washington, assuring her of the profound respect Congress will ever bear to her person and character—of their condolence in the late afflicting dispensation of Providence, and entreating her assent to the interment of the remains of GEN. GEORGE WASHINGTON, in the manner expressed in the first resolution. As the sentiments of that virtuous lady, not less beloved by this nation, than she is at present greatly afflicted, can never be so well expressed as in her own words; I transmit to Congress her original letter.

It would be an attempt of too much delicacy to make any comments upon it—but there can be no doubt but that the nation at large, as well as the branches of the Government, will be highly gratified by any arrangement which may diminish the sacrifice she makes of her individual feelings.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, Jan'y 8—1800.

Mrs. WASHINGTON's letter

MOUNT-VERNON, December 31, 1799.

SIR,

While I feel with keenest anguish, the late dispensations of Divine Providence, I cannot be insensible to the mournful tributes of respect and veneration, which are paid to the memory of my dear deceased Husband; and as his best services and most anxious wishes, were always devoted to the welfare and happiness of his country, to know that they were truly appreciated, and gratefully remembered, affords no inconsiderable consolation.

Taught by the great example, which I have so long had before me, never to oppose my private wishes to the public will, I must consent to the request made by Congress, which you have had the goodness to transmit to me, and in doing this I need not, I cannot say what a sacrifice of individual feeling I make to a public duty.

With grateful acknowledgment and unfeigned thanks for the personal respect and evidences of condolence expressed by Congress and yourself.

I remain, very respectfully,
Sir, your most obedient and
Humble Servant,
MARTHA WASHINGTON.

The President of the United States.

The message was referred to the joint committee appointed to commemorate the death of Gen. Washington.

The order of the day was then called for on Mr. Nicholas's resolution, when Mr. Goode read some introductory preamble to a motion which succeeded, to postpone it till the first Monday in March next. As this was not regularly moved or seconded no question was taken on it.

The House then went into committee on the resolution. Mr. Morris in the chair.

Mr. Bayard spoke at considerable length against the resolution, Mr. Gallatin spoke in support of it.

The usual hour of adjournment being passed a motion was made for the committee to rise for that purpose. This motion was lost.

Mr. H. Lee then spoke at length against the resolution. Motion again was made for the committee to rise, and negatived 52 to 43.

Mr. Nicholas then entered into a long defence of the resolution, in which he combated the opinions of gentlemen who had spoken against it.

Motion was again made for the committee rising and lost 50 to 54.

Mr. Macon then spoke in support of the motion after which mr. Eggleston again moved the committee to rise—he hoped that gentlemen, though they were in the majority, would not lose sight of that civility which ought to characterize them—It was an old adage, he said that "hunger makes men peevish." He conceived from the manner gentlemen had treated a solicitude that the discussion might be postponed, that it was verified in them. He hoped that the present motion for postponment would not be treated with the same incivility, if it was, probably he (Mr. Eggleston) might obtain the same peevish spirit, and those at that late hour might be induced to speak on the question.

The Ayes were 48, Noes 46.

So that the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again, and the House adjourned at a quarter past five.

European Accounts.

SUABIA, October 20.

EVEN the accounts from Bern allow, that prince Suwarrow, when he entered the smaller cantons, was by no means defeated, but on the contrary, obtained considerable advantages in different engagements, and only changed his plan of operations in consequence of the battle of the 26th and 27th. Some accounts state, that Massena is preparing to advance across the Rhine, while others maintain, that Suwarrow will be before hand with him by advancing into Switzerland.

HAGUE, October 22.

The capitulation signed at Alkmaer on the 18th, was celebrated here by the firing of cannon, illuminations, and music. The two chambers of the legislative body held an extraordinary sitting, to hear the message of the directory read. Gen. Vandamme was the bearer of the duke of York's ratification, which was signed on the 19th, and which that general received from the duke's own hand, in an audience which he had of him. Yesterday the capitulation was published, by order of the directory, at the corner of every street by a herald, escorted by some cavalry and several trumpeters. The proclamation was as follows:

"The happy successes of the arms of our Batavian and French brethren had already given reason to hope, that the Batavian territory would soon be evacuated by the English: these hopes are now perfectly realized. The enemy, driven back into their entrenchments, were in danger of being driven out of them, by the irresistable bravery of our heroes, and nothing remained for them but death or capitulation; and they saw themselves under the necessity of soliciting a free departure. Our general placing little value in the increase. This glory which he might have ensured by another victory, but which he foresaw would cause great bloodshed, generously sacrificed his glory to the public welfare, and to the lives of his brethern in arms, and granted to the enemy a capitulation."

PLYMOUTH, November 7.

This morning arrived, a large fleet of transports from the Helder, with upwards of 7000 Russian troops on board, which are to be landed at Guernsey.

Arrived in the Sound the Fowey cutter, of 14 guns, Lieut. Darby, from a cruise off Brest. Five sail of the line that left Brest and anchored in Cameron Bay, were seen to return to Brest before the Fowey left it; she also saw a fleet of merch't vessels, under convoy of two brigs and a lugger enter that harbour.

LONDON, November 8.

ARTICLES

Agreed upon between Major-General Knox, duly authorized by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, Commander in Chief of the combined English and Russian Army, and Citizen Rostollant, General of Brigade, and Adjutant-General duly authorized by Citizen Brune, General and Commander in Chief of the French and Batavian Army.

ARTICLE I. From the date of this Convention, all hostilities shall cease between the two Armies.

ARTICLE II. The line of Demarcation between the said Armies shall be the line of their respective out posts, as they now exist.

ARTICLE III. The continuation of all works offensive and defensive shall be suspended on both sides, and no new ones shall be undertaken.

ARTICLE IV. The mounted batteries taken possession of at the Helder, or at other positions within the line, now occupied by the combined English and Russian Army shall be restored in the state in which they were taken, or in case of improvement, in their present state, and all the Dutch Artillery taken therein shall be preserved.

ARTICLE V. The combined English and Russian Army shall embark as soon as possible, and shall evacuate the territory, coasts, islands and

…ternal Navigation of the Dutch Republic, by the 30th November 1799, without committing any devastation, by inundations, cutting dykes, or other ways injuring the sources of Navigation.

ARTICLE VI. Any ships of war or other vessels which may arrive with reinforcements for the combined British and Russian Army, shall not land the same, and shall be sent away as soon as possible.

ARTICLE VII. Gen. Brune shall be at liberty to send an officer within the lines of the Zuyp and to the Helder, to report to him the state of the batteries, and the progress of embarkation.—His Royal Highness the Duke of York shall be equally at liberty to send an officer within the French and Batavian lines, to satisfy himself that no new works are carried on on their side. An officer of rank and distinction shall be sent from each army respectively, to guarantee the execution of this article.

ARTICLE VIII. Eight thousand prisoners of war, French and Batavians, taken before the present campaign, and now detained in England, shall be restored, without conditions to their respective countries. The proportion and the choice of such prisoners, for each to be determined between the two Republics. Major-General Knox shall remain with the French Army to guarantee the execution of this article.

ARTICLE IX. The Cartel agreed upon between the two Armies for the exchange of the prisoners taken during the present campaign, shall continue in full force till it shall be carried into complete execution; and it is further agreed, that the Dutch Admiral De Winter shall be considered as exchanged.

Concluded at Alkmaer, the 18th of October 1799, by the undersigned General Officers, furnished with full power to this effect.

Signed JOHN KNOX, Major-General.
ROSTOLLANT.

Nov. 10. The Dutch democrats are stated to have been greatly indignant with General Brune for his convention with the English, conceiving that the relative situation of the two armies entitled the republicans to even more favorable terms.

Napper Tandy and his associates were yesterday removed from Newgate, to be conveyed to Ireland.

The total amount of failures which have taken place in Hamburgh, from the 6th of September to the 25th October, is twenty-six millions seven hundred and fifty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty-three banco marks.

The duke of York, on landing at Yarmouth on Sunday (attended by General Dundas, Colonel Brownrigg, and Sir H. Popham) was met by lord Duncan, in whose carriage his royal highness was conveyed to the house of the noble admiral, by the populace, who took away the horses and drew the coach. The duke arrived in town at six o'clock on Monday morning.

The hereditary prince of Orange, it is said, is to have the command of the 6000 Dutch troops at the isle of Wight.

Count d'Artois, on arriving at his house in Welbeck street on the 3d, received, it is asserted, a message from high authority to return to Guilford.

The Hamburgh papers throws the blame of allowing the seizure of Napper Tandy upon the king of Prussia who, as president of Lower Saxony, should have protected Hamburgh.

It is said there has been but eighteen fine days in Germany since the commencement of spring.

From Alessandria, October 7, it is stated, that on the preceding day the Austrians obtained an important victory over the French, and opened a communication between Ceva and the camp before Coni, which place they had surrounded, and which they were immediately to besiege.

From Milan of the 10th, it is said, Gen. Melas has defeated Gen. Championet with the loss of 4000 men. The head quarters of the latter were at Finale, and his army consisted of 40,000 strong.

From the Mayn, October 22, it is related that 18,000 French purposed to attack and winter in the duchy of Wirtemberg; to prevent which the peasants were arming, whilst the Austrians joined in preparations to repel the enemy. Gen. Hohenlohe was on the 18th within six miles of Heilbroun with 6000 men, and General Sztaray was advancing from Carlsruhe.

An article from Stutgard mentions, that the French who had advanced to Old Brisach, have been repulsed and forced to repass the Rhine.

The mail brings report of a seperate peace being about to take place between the Emperor of Germany and the French Republic. The Archduke it is rumoured, has sent a Colonel to Paris, with very important dispatches, in answer to some received from Paris.

ARMY OF HELVETIA.

ZURICH, October 16.

Massena, Commander in Chief, to the minister of war of the Helvetic Republic.

Citizen Directors,

The last accounts I had of Suwarrow, state, that he had been sick for three days preceding, at Mayenfield; that his Army was reduced to about 5000 men, most of whom are destitute of arms and shoes, and in a deplorable situation, on their march to Feldkirch, which induces me to suppose they are endeavouring to effect his junction with the remains of the Army of Korsakoff. What lives greater probability to this junction is, that the Russians who were upon the Rhine have been all received by the Austrians, and are marching towards the Tyrol.

My movements into the Grisons will take place on the 18 or 19th.

Signed MASSENA.

PARIS, October 24.

Generals La Roche and Legrand are now before a Council of war; the former for having surrendered Manheim, the latter for having evacuated Auenheim.

It is said that the Chouans have entered Manz a second time

The following is Massena's summons to the city of Zurich, when he required a loan of 300,000 Francs.—

"If contrary to my expectation, and without regard to the assurances you have given me, the loan is not completed at the two epochs fixed, I shall see in the refusal a manifest ill-will on the part of the inhabitants of Zurich; an indisposition to succour an Army which defends their interest; a violation of the respect due to an ally; and I shall be reduced to the necessity of treating the city as an enemy, and of adopting military measures, which I shall have recourse to with the utmost regret, and only in the last extremity, commanded by the urgent wants of the Army."

What strengthens the belief that Buonaparte has made a conditional treaty with Turkey is, that four hostages from Turkey came over with him, and are performing quarantine at St. Tropes, near Frejus.

We hear from Berlin of the 11th of October, that from the representations of the charge des affairs of France, an order has been expedited from the cabinet, to Gen. Brencher, commander of the cordon of Westphalia, to send immediately from the line of demarcation all the Dutch officers assembled on the frontiers of Holland.

October 26. The king of Prussia has recalled his resident at Hamburgh.

October 27. It is said that prince Charles has been defeated on the whole of his line by Massena; that prince Constantin, the son of the emperor of Russia, has been killed; that 10,000 of the enemy have been either killed or wounded; and that Suwarrow is hemmed in by four divisions.

The army of Gen. Brune is about to reinforce the army of the Rhine.

American Advices.

NEW YORK, January 2.

One of the most effectual weapons wielded by the opposition of our government, is, the expensiveness of it, and the increasing debt owing to military and naval preparations. Admit the fact, that our public debt is increasing, we presume it will not increase faster than our resources. But if it should the evil is to be ascribed to the state of the world, which our government cannot correct, or to the opposition which has invited foreign intrigues and raised two insurrections.

It is curious that the men who complain of the increase of our debt, are the very persons who have uniformly declared a wish that we may enter into war, and take sides against Great Britain. Now a war with Great Britain would be much the most expensive, increase our debts four times as fast, as a war with France. It is not the expense therefore of a war, which is the subject of complaint; but the manner in which it is incurred. This is one only of a perpetual series of inconsistencies, in the men who are grumblers against government. The truth is, we are in a world of war and competition—of evils which we can neither avert nor control. Our policy therefore is defense, and whatever may be the expense, our country, and our commerce must be defended.

There are three political sects in the United States. The first in number, as well as in sense and merit, are the Federalists, who believe that mankind are in need of all the restraints of good government, and would be devils without it.

The second are the Jacobins, feel in every book of acts and resolves, gibbets, pillories, and jails. The lean horses that are starving on the road, would naturally wish to see all the fences round the clover fields thrown down. The laws fence out the Jacobin rogues from trespass and spoil. They see other men enjoy their own with just as much good as cattle in a pound would look through the rails at other cattle feeding in a pasture. Jacobinism is of course as inevitable in a state as laziness and want.

But there is a third sect who are less depised, and yet more contemptible—These are the Illuminists. They will have it that government is unnecessary, or at least that its most salutary restraints are so. All the people want, they say, is information. They would talk down whisky poles, and cut down whipping posts and gallows.

The jacobins really want, though they deny it, plunder and vengeance.

The Illuminists want common sense to such degree, that they do not know the want of it; for, if they had a ray of its light, they would see that they are underworkers to the Jacobins.

Bos. PAP.

ALEXANDRIA, January 2.

Mr. Madison has brought forward resolutions to the House of Delegates approving of the conduct of the last Virginia Legislature, in disapproving of the Alien and Sedition Laws.

In the House of Delegates, Monday the 23d instant, Mr. Madison moved, that the committee of the whole should be discharged from further proceeding upon certain answers from several of the states, relative to the communications, made by the Virginia legislature at their last session; and that the same should be referred to a special committee of seven, which being agreed to by the House, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to report thereon, viz. Messrs. Madison, J. Taylor, Giles, Geo. K. Taylor, Wise, Mercer, and Daniel.

On Tuesday, the committee made their report to the House, which was ordered to be printed, and the order of the day for Monday next. The report maintains the principles of the resolutions, passed by the last assembly.

Pittsburgh, January 25.

Our WORTHY Governor M'KEAN, has displaced JAMES BRISON, Esq. Prothonotary of this county, for no cause but voting at the last election for his townsman Mr. Ross, and has appointed J. C. GILKESON, in his place.

The Governor has also appointed Doctor A. RICHARDSON, Register and Recorder, in the place of his father-in-law, SAMUEL JONES, Esq.

We learn, that Captain Farrago has returned home from his journey to the eastward, laden with more SUBSTANTIAL HONOURS than those acquired in his expeditions with his Irish servant Teague O'Regan.

COMMUNICATION.

The *Somerset* county *Federal* Troop of Horse, discovering a strong disposition in many of the citizens of this state, to oppose with violence, *certain acts* of the *Executive* of Pennsylvania, have resolved, to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning, for the purpose of *quelling* any *insurrection* of this kind, and to effect a submission to all the *constitutional acts* of the said *Executive*, and the other *constituted authorities* of the state.

WILLS's,
Boot and Shoe Factory.
MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.

ON political themes I shall not speak,
The cause of Crispin I do undertake;
Come all you jolly crafts assist my song,
To me your gratitude doth belong,
Since for your sakes, shopmates, such pains I take
I write for yours as well as other's sake,
My number shall a place receive from you,
When I inform you why so much I do,
To your assistance then, with speed I hie,
And to assist you do sincerely try.

All you that dwell around, ye friends of mine,
Accept my thanks, believe you'll grateful find,
Your shoe-maker, for past indulgence give,
While you hold out, i'll gratefully receive,
In return for which, i'll join my art and skill,
With all my best exertions, nor will not fail,
To assort my shop with leather, boots and shoes,
Both fine and coarse, for mens' and ladies use,
Though 'ere so good the wares, i'll sell them low,
For cash, or produce I will let them go.
Come on ye lads, who work both neat & found,
Of such for you a plenty shall be found.

January 22, 1800.

JOHN HOUSEHOLDER,
TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY *informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the business of a Taylor in the house of James Fleming, opposite to Mr. M'Gee's, in Front street, where those gentlemen who may please to favour him with their custom will be attended to with punctuality and dispatch, and the work done in the neatest and cheapest manner.*

Pittsburgh, January 15, 1800.

Notice to Creditors.

THE creditors of the subscriber are requested to take notice, that he has applied to the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Fayette, for the benefit of the act of assembly passed the 4th day of April 1798, for the relief of insolvent debtors, and their honours have appointed the fourth Monday of March next, for the hearing of him and his creditors, at the Court House in Union Town, when and where they may attend if they think proper.

CHARLES M'CUE.

January 13, 1800.

Came to the plantation of the

subscriber living two miles from Robinson's ferry on the Allegheny, a black Marc Filley, about two years old, no mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

PHILIP GABLE.

January 13, 1800.

TO LET,

TWO Rooms on the first floor, and two up stairs, and a convenient cellar, fronting the Diamond, and almost opposite to the Market house, it is an agreeable situation for a private family. Also, to Rent for a term of years, a piece of Ground for building on, adjoining the above, well situated for business of any kind, particularly a merchant. For terms apply to the subscriber.

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittsburgh, January 20, 1800.

William Christy

RETURNS *his sincere thanks to his Customers for the favours received, and has just to observe to THOSE who yet remain INDEBTED to him, that it is necessary THEY should settle their Accounts without any further delay, as all unsettled Accounts on the 20th of February next, will then be put in suit.*

Pittsburgh, 9th January, 1800. F20

Just arrived, and for Sale,
A Quantity of Excellent
FINE SALT,
At James O'Hara's.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 19.

BLANKS

Of any kind may be had at this Printing Office, on short notice.

By Yesterday's M…

CHARLESTON, Dec…mber

We learn, by a gentleman from … that on the 10th inst. Mr. Ellicott, th… commissioner, for running the line b… United States and the Spanish territo… there by water, from St. Marks, on t… chie river. The Spanish commissioner… party, had arrived there some time be… two commissioners intended to proce… in a few days, to the head of St. Mar… der to take the latitude, and from th… ceed again to the Chatahouchie, when… demarkation will be finished.

The last accounts from General Bu… that he did not meet with that hospit… tion in the Creek nation that he antici… had pitched his tent on Chatahouchie … the line.

Mr. Ellicott's arrival gave great … St. Mary's, as it had been very much a… some accident had befallen him, he h… expected a long time before.

Philadelphia, January …

On Monday evening the 6th inst. t… Congress and Essex, with the vessels … voy, set sail from Newport, (Rhode … their destination in the Indian Ocean.

Peter Baynton, esq. is re elected T… this state, by the joint vote of both … the Legislature.

Alfred Moore, of North Carolina, … ed one of the Associate judges of th… Court of the United States, to supp… of James Iredell, deceased.

A report has just originated, upon … spectable authority, that a cartel from … (in France) has arrived at Newport, in… Dupont, formerly appointed Consul ge… United States, is passenger, who is th… communications to our government … French republic.

United States' Cong…

TUESDAY, January 14.

On Friday last, after considerable … House of Representatives rejected the … of Mr. Nicholas for reducing the pre… ry establishment of the United States … jority of 20 votes.

YEAS.

Messrs. Bailey, Bishop, R. Brow… Clay, Claiborne, Condit, Davis, D… gleston, Elmendorff, Fowler, Gal… Gregg, Hanna, Heister, Holmes, Jack… Kitchell, Lieb, Lyon, Macon, … New, Nicholas, Nicholson, Rande… Stanford, Stone, Sumpter, Thomson … J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, … —39.

NAYS.

Messrs. Allston, Baer, Bartlett, B… Brace, J. Brown, Champlin, Dana, … port, F. Davenport, Dennis, Dent … Edmond, Evans, A. Foster, D. Foste… Glenn, Goode, C. Goodrich, E. Goo… don, Griswold, Grove, Harper, H… Henderson, Huger, Imlay, Kittera, … Lee, Lyman, Lyon, Marshall, Morr… tis, Page, Parker, Platt, Powell, … ledge, Sewall, Sheaffe, Shepard, S… fero, Thatcher, J. C. Thomas, … Waln, L. Williams, Wood.—50.

Strays.

CAME into the enclosure of th… on the bank of the Ohio, opp… burgh, a Bay MARE, about 11 y… hands high, two saddle marks on th… a few white hairs on the near side, … on the forehead, and a few white h… near fore foot. The owner is desi… prove, property, pay charges, and … way.

EMAS…

Jan'y 24—1800.

Came into the inclo…

the subscriber, living on the bank … opposite Pittsburgh, a mouse colou… 4 or 5 years old, 13 or 14 hands hig… small bell, and a brass buckle to the … The owner is desired to come, pro… pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIA…

January 24, 1800.

Donation Lan…

NOTICE is hereby given that cl… NATION LANDS granted … of Pennsylvania to the Officers and … the line belonging to the said Sta… war, will be received at the Office o… troller General of said State until th… tember next, inclusive, and that th… authorized by law, will sit as a B… Office on every Monday, from ten o… forenoon until one in the afternoon, … determine all unsatisfied claims a… well as those which may be filed … the said first day of September next.

JOHN DONNALDSON, Co…
SAMUEL BRYAN, Register.
PETER BAYNTON, Treasur…

Department of Accounts of Pennsylvania, May 15, 1799.

Three Shillings and Nin…

a gallon will be allowed for a few bar… WHISKEY, in exchange for Salt a… an half dollars per bushel, by

DENNY & …

Pittsburgh, November 28, 1799.

Pennsylvania Legislature

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, December 31.

...e reported answer to the Governor's address, under consideration, it was moved by Mr. ... and seconded by Mr. A. Scott, to postpone ...me, in order to introduce the following as ...lute.

... M'Kean, Governor of the Common-wealth of Pennsylvania.

SIR,

...E obligations of honor, gratitude, and in- ...are strong ties; and when to those are ad- ...e solemn pledge of an oath, to support the ...ution of the commonwealth, and of the U. ..., which the members of the house of re- ...tatives have, as well as yourself, taken, ...shadow of doubt ought to remain of your ... their constant co-operation in all objects, ...may attribute to the happiness and prospe- ...our constituents.

...believe, sir, as you in your communication ...have expressed, that the present crisis in ...affairs, demands the exercise of wisdom, ...tion, and fortitude, from all who are em- ...in the business of government: A conduct ...ly regulated by such principles, would be ...d in its happy effects. Wise in the choice ...ers, moderate in administration, and strong ...pursuit of measures which will contribute ...country's good, we might have reasonable ...to hope, that the approbation of our con- ...s and the blessing of Heaven, would ensue. ...ink it, however, due to our constituents to ...a further belief, that distinguishing the ...y parties, and applying the epithets of ...ors, Refugees, Tories, French Aristocrats, ...Agents, Apostate Whigs," &c. to nearly ...of the Freemen of the commonwealth, ...m a testimony of such wisdom, moderati- ...temper; and has not the smallest tendency ...ate the opinions of the people generally. ...accepted; sir, your co...ation to the ...re as an earnest, that although your mind ...en previously disturbed by the opposing ... of some, you had, from that moment, ...d the impression of your being the Go- ...of part of the people only. We have ...liged, however, to acknowledge the fallа- ...r hope; inasmuch as we have seen, that ...the old soldiers and officers in our revo- ...y war, are to be dismissed from their pre- ...l employments, without even an imputa- ...nal conduct.

...ament the occasion which calls for this ...; but, animated by a spirit of republica- ...d disdaining the servility of courtly adu- ...ve are impelled to use it.

...give us sincere pleasure, if, from this ...language and the conduct too, of the le- ...and executive branches of our govern- ...uld be found to unite for the common ...and that our constituents would harmo- ...convince the world that party animosity ...ed in unive...al regard to our constituti- ..., and the dignity of our independence.

January 2.

...otion for postponing the reported answer ...a considerable debate ensued; and on ..., will the house agree to postpone for ...le ulterior purpose?, the yeas and nays ...ed, and are

YEAS.

..., Blair, Brown, Buckley, Bull, Camp- ...an, Erwin, Fither, Fox, Franklin, Fra- ..., Hall, Hannum, Hemphill, Herbach, ...eys, Kirk, M'Nair, M'Pherson, Mil- ...r, Preston, Sample, A. Scott, J. Scott, ...Steiner, Taylor, Turner, Wynkoop—33.

NAYS.

...r (Speaker) Alter, Barnet, Beale, Boi- ...rad, Coolbaugh, Cunningham, Davis, ...ner, Findley, Harris, Hartzell, Hop- ...ster, Hoppes, Ley, Linnard, Logan, ...Powell, Mitchell, Painter, Pemrose, ...erts, Rose, Rugh, Shoemaker, Snyder, ...rie, Van Horne, Whitehill, Wilson ... Wilson (Northampton and Wayne) ...29.

...stponement having been disagreed to; ...ng answer was adopted, and a commit- ...ted to wait on the governor with the

...s M'Kean, Governor of the Common- ... wealth of Pennsylvania.

...ity, which for more than twenty ...s eminently marked your conduct, ...ing at the head of the judiciary de- ...a sure pledge that you will also per- ...dfully, the honorable duties of chief ..., to which you have been called by the ...of a free people.

...with you we desire a continuance of ...ony which happily subsisted between ...ture and executive departments, dur- ...inistration of your patriotic predeces- ...rs to assure you that you may rely on ...ance and co-operation of the house of ...ives in every measure calculated to pro- ...prosperity and happiness of our country. ...last momentous crisis in human affairs, ...necessary and proper, that every citizen ...y those intrusted with the legislative ...ive offices of government should use ...t exertions to encourage the useful ...rts, and to promote by public schools, ...diffusion of knowledge; that while ...is affords a comfortable asylum to the ...ateful, and oppressed artists of Europe, ...may derive essential advantages from ...y. Thus we shall have the answer ...fidence, the approbation ...of true republicans, and may confidently hope for the blessings of Heaven.

January 3.

The committee having waited on the Governor and delivered the address, received the following reply:

To the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen,

I thank you for the kind answer which you have given to the address that I delivered to the Legislature on entering upon the Executive office; and for the assurances that your aid will not be wanting to preserve the harmony that has hitherto subsisted between the Departments of the Government.

The prospect that is thus opened upon my administration is peculiarly grateful to me; must be highly honourable to you; and while it promises a successful co-operation to promote the prosperity and happiness of our constituents, it can only be displeasing to inconsiderate or wicked men.

THOMAS M'KEAN.

Philadelphia, January 10.

A PROCLAMATION

By the President of the United States of America.

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States have this day Resolved "That it be recommended to the People of the United States to assemble on the twenty-second day of February next, in such numbers and manner as may be convenient, publickly to testify their grief for the death of General *George Washington*, by suitable eulogies, orations and discourses, or by public prayers," and "That the President be requested to issue a Proclamation for the purpose of carrying the foregoing Resolution into effect." NOW THEREFORE, I, John Adams, President of the United States of America, do hereby PROCLAIM the same accordingly.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Philadelphia, the sixth (L. S.) day of January, one thousand eight hundred, and of the Independence of said states the twenty-fourth.

JOHN ADAMS.

By the President,

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

TO BE LET,

and possession given the first of April next.

THAT noted TAVERN, the sign of General Butler, in Pittsburgh. The House is large and commodious, the Stables excellent, and the stand equal to any in the town. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

MARY MURPHY.

Pittsburgh, January 17, 1800.

Came to the plantation of the

subscriber living in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, about 7 miles from Pittsburgh and two from Gordon's ferry on the Monongahela, a small sorrel HORSE, with a ratch in his face, and a small bell on. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOSEPH BARNET.

January 14, 1800.

Last Notice.

TWO *YEARS and upwards having elapsed since the subscriber declined business in Pittsburgh, principally with the views of collecting his numerous Out standing Debts. Early notice to this effect having been given, and in no one instance attended to. He would have long since commenced suits had it not been his earnest desire to avoid adding Costs to their debts, which in many instances would exceed the principal, but no longer indulgence can be given—therefore those persons who do not come forward and pay their respective balances before the 18th instant, must abide the consequences.*

OLIVER ORMSBY.

Pittsburgh, 9th Jan. 1800.

Stray Hogs.

CAME *to the plantation of the subscriber on the first of August last, living in St. Clair township, Coal Hill, five STRAY HOGS—viz—1 black Barrow marked two slits and two under bits—1 white Boar and 1 white Barrow, no marks—2 Barrows; the one black and the other white, nigh ears cropped, slit and under bit in the off ears—1 blue and white Boar, nigh ear cropped, two slits and under bit in the off ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.*

CHARLES SMITH.

January 9th, 1800.

Insolvent Debtors.

AT a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh for the County of Allegheny, the first Monday of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, before the hon. Alexander Addison, esq. President, and his associates Judges of the same Court.

ON the petition of John Ashton, a prisoner in the gaol of said County, praying to be discharged accruing to the provisions of the acts of Assembly made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors.

The Court order, that the said prisoner be brought before them at Pittsburgh, on the first Tuesday of February next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard, and direct that notice of his application be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette, three weeks, the last of which shall be at least fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By order of the Court,

JAMES BRISON,
Prothonot...

New Tavern at Chilicothe.

Thomas Gregg,

RESPECTFULLY *informs his Friends and Travellers, that he has opened a Tavern in Chilicothe, at the sign of the* Green Tree, *near the centre of said Town, where Travellers and others may be supplied with every thing necessary for their accommodation, and supplies for their journey thro the wilderness.*

Chilicothe, October 5, 1799. 6m.

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS William Larwill, of the Borough of Pittsburgh did, on the 20th day of November last, make an assignment of his property unto Gazzam, Taylor and Jones, merchants, of Philadelphia, unto whom he is largely indebted. This is therefore to forwarn all persons against paying any debts due to the said Larwill to any other person than the subscriber residing in Pittsburgh, who is duly authorised to receive the same.

WILLIAM GAZZAM.

Pittsburgh, December 22, 1798.

Five Thousand Acres

Virginia military land Warrants

to be laid between the Scioto and Miami Rivers, to be Sold, a great bargain.

Enquire at the office of Pittsburgh Gazette.

Nov. 7. 1799. *t f.*

For Sale

A Donation Tract, No. 57.

CONTAINING 500 acres of excellent land lying on Shenango, a branch of Big Beaver Creek, surveyed for Captain *James Montgomery*. For terms, apply to

Adamson Tannehill, esq Pittsburgh—or
James M'Coffin, *William Mott*, } Philadelphia

Dec. 14 1799. 3m

Public Notice.

THE subscriber having explored the Land laid off for satisfying the Warrants due to *Officers* and *Soldiers*, who served in the war between the United States of America and Great Britain—proposes to locate WARRANTS to the best advantage, on being allowed a reasonable compensation. He will attend at Philadelphia at the time of locating; and as not less than 4000 acres can be registered or located, he will receive any number of Warrants less than that amount, and class them with others, to as to make up the quantity required.

HE ALSO

Proposes to attend on the Land immediately after locating, and shew any section in which he may be employed.

Letters or *Warrants* addressed to Alexander Addison, esquire, *Pittsburgh*, or Mr. Alexander M'Laughlin, merchant, Pittsburgh, until the 1st day of February next, or to the subscriber at Washington, (Pennsylvania) any time previous to the 17th December—and from that day until the 12th day of February next, at the post office, Philadelphia, will be attended to.

WILLIAM M'CLUNEY.

November 16, 1799. t. F. 12.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS,

WAS delivered to the post-master here, in the post office, on the evening of Tuesday the 27th past, a letter directed to Mr. John Miles, merchant, in Baltimore, containing two Alexandria bank notes, No. 4320, favor of William Taylor, and dated 30th April, 1798, for one thousand dollars, and No. 4511, favor of John P. Pleasants, and dated 10th December, 1798, for five hundred dollars; which letter has been suppressed in a post office, and the bank notes taken out, as the public mail was neither stopped, molested nor robbed.

Bankers and merchants are particularly requested to watch the circulation of said notes and stop them: and any person giving such information as will lead us to our money, shall have five hundred dollars reward, and no questions asked.

WILSON & SWANN.

Fredericksburgh, Virginia, 9th September, 1799. } 3m.

☞ All Printers in the United States, are requested to publish the above, and we will pay.

W. & S.

Fredericksburgh, 12th Sept. 1799.

BY an advertisement published last Tuesday, by Messrs. Wilson and Swan, it may be inferred that bank notes were delivered to me to the amount of 1500 dollars; and the whole tenor of the advertisement seems to be an attempt to throw an obloquy on my character.—The following statement of facts, which I can support by testimony, will at once remove the impression of my receiving money, and the villainous attempt at calumniating my character by their unjust publication.

Mr. Swann, of the house of Wilson and Swann came to the post office between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock on the evening of the 27th ult. and he delivered me a letter. I asked him if it was double, he replied it was; I then took it and put it in the mail in his presence (as he said some considerable time after the delivery of the letter) which mail was regularly put up with the others, as usual, and sent from this office.

How Messrs. Wilson and Swann came by their information that the letter was suppressed, and bank notes taken out, I leave the public to decide.

WILLIAM WIATT.

☞ Those Printers in the United States who publish Messrs. Wilson and Swann's advertisement, will be so obliging as to insert the above, and apply for payment to W. W.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his former customers, travellers, and the public in general, that he has lately removed from town, to the town of Somerset, on the great road, where he has opened a commodious TAVERN, at the sign of the WAGGON, adjoining the centre square, and has on hand, and intends keeping a constant supply of the BEST LIQUORS and all other necessary articles of entertainment; to prove which, he invites the public to call and TRY.

JOHN WEBSTER.

Somerset, 4th November, 1799.

N B. The tavern heretofore occupied by the subscribes in Stoystown, is now in the possession of George Graham, where travellers and others may be entertained as usual.

6w J. W.

Unseated Lands.

THE *owners of Unseated Lands in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, are hereby notified that unless the Taxes due on said Lands for the Years 1795, 1796, 1797, and 1798 are paid into the hands of* JOHN WILKINS, *Esquire, County Treasurer, on or before the 20th day of February next, they will be advertised for sale as the law directs.*

EBENEZER DENNY,
WILLIAM DUNNING, } Commissioners.
JAMES ROBINSON,

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1799. 3m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

MARCH 11, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, Pursuant to the Act of Congress passed on the 1st day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, entitled "An Act regulating "the grants of land appropriated for military "services, and for the society of United Bre- "thren for propagating the gospel among "the Heathen;" and the Act supplementary to the said recited Act passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine—to wit,

I.

THAT the tract of Land hereinafter described namely, 'beginning at the north west corner of the seven ranges of townships, and running thence fifty miles due south, along the western boundary of the said ranges;—thence due west to the main branch of the Scioto river; thence up the main branch of the said river to the place where the Indian boundary line crosses the same—thence along the said boundary line to the Tuscaroras branch of the Muskingum river at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence—thence down the said river to the point where a line run due west from the place of beginning, will intersect the said river; then along the line so run to the place of beginning;' has been divided into townships of five miles square, and fractional parts of townships; and that plats and surveys of the said townships and fractional parts of townships are deposited in the offices of the Register of the Treasury and Surveyor General, for the inspection of all persons concerned,

II.

The holders of such warrants as have been or shall be granted for military services performed during the late war, are required to present the same to the Register of the Treasury, at some time prior to the twelfth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred, for the purpose of being registered; No registry will however be made of any less quantity than a quarter township, or four thousand acres,

III.

The priority of location of the warrants which may be presented and registered in manner aforesaid, prior to the twelfth day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred, will immediately after the said day, be determined by lot, in the mode prescribed by the act first recited.

IV.

The holders of registered warrants, shall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order in which the priority of location shall be determined by lot as aforesaid, personally or by their agents, designate in writing at the office of the Register of the Treasury, the particular quarter townships elected by them respectively, and such of the said holders as shall not designate their locations on the said day, shall be postponed in locating such warrants to all other holders of registered warrants.

V.

The holders of warrants for military services sufficient to cover one or more quarter townships or tracts of four thousand acres each, shall at any time after Monday the 17th day of February 1800, and prior to the first day of January 1802, be allowed to register the said warrants in manner aforesaid, and forthwith to make locations therefor on any tract or tracts of and not before located.

VI.

All warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which shall not be registered and located before the first day of January 1802, are by the supplementary act of Congress herein before recited, passed on the second day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To be Sold.

One Hundred Acres of Land,

SITUATE *on the Franklin Road, 55 miles from Pittsburgh, and 13 from Franklin. The road from the Allegheny to Meadville crosses at this place. The situation is well calculated for public business, particularly a Tavern. The Land is good, and the Houses are good for that part of the country, and 12 acres of clear land thereon. An indisputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to*

JAMES M'CLARAN, *Jun'r*
...n. 9—1800. ——t.t. *...e printer.*